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SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
**NORTH CAROLINA
STATE LIBRARY**

(Reorganized July 1, 1956)



July 1, 1958—June 30, 1960

Raleigh
North Carolina

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Raleigh
North Carolina

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Raleigh, North Carolina

To His Excellency LUTHER H. HODGES
Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh

My dear Sir:

We have the honor to submit to you the second biennial report of the North Carolina State Library covering the biennium ending June 30, 1960. This is in compliance with the General Statutes of North Carolina, Chapter 125.

Respectfully submitted,

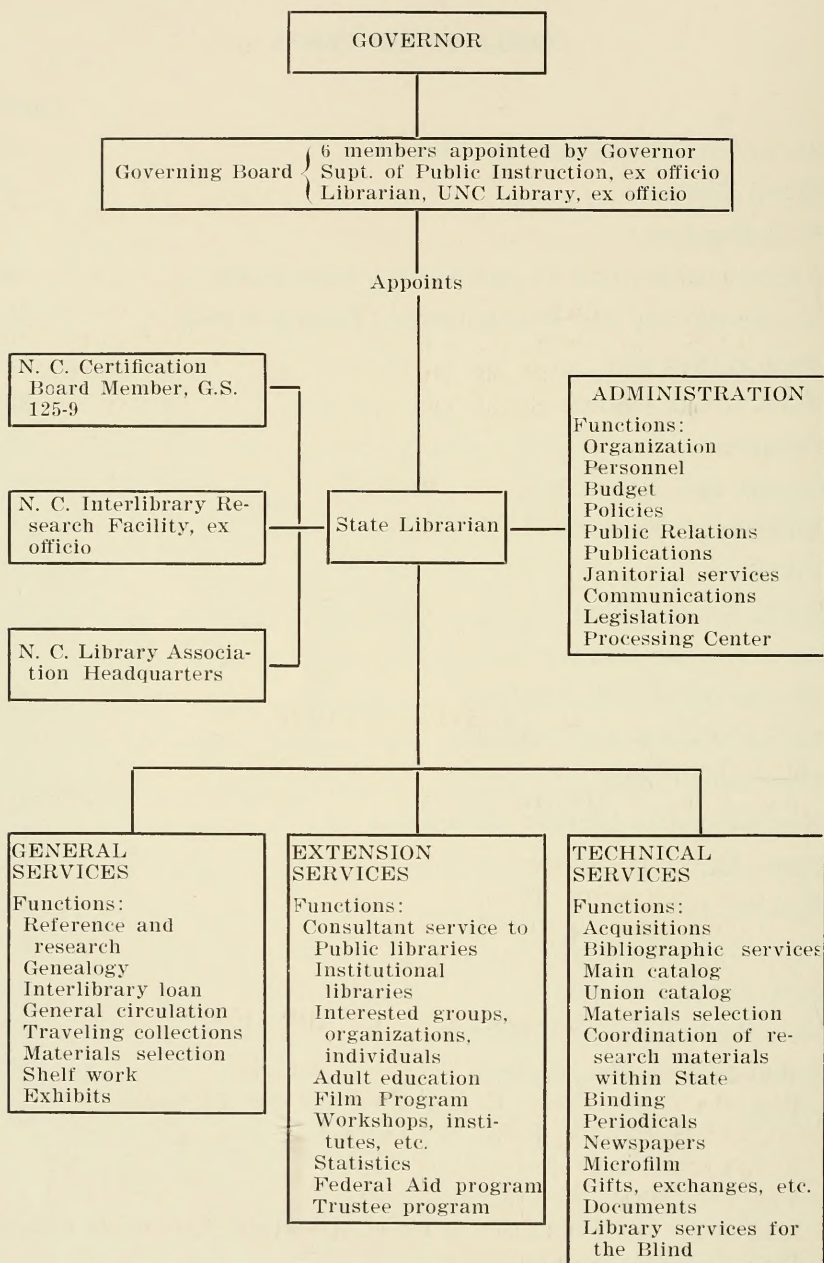
JOHN HARDEN
*Chairman, North Carolina
State Library Board*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Service and Organizational Chart	6
Board Members	7
Staff Members	7
Appropriations and Expenditures—State Funds	9
Appropriations and Expenditures—Federal Funds	10
How It Operates	11
What It Can Offer	12
Documents	12
Serials and Microfilm	13
Interlibrary Resources	16
Films	16
Books for the Blind	16
Service in the Library	18
Service Outside the Library	19
Library-Community Project	20
Processing Center	21
North Carolina Library Association	22
State Aid	23
Federal Aid	23
Institutional Service	24
New Public Libraries	26
New Public Library Buildings	27
Public Library Cooperation	27
Needs	28

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

Service and Organizational Chart



NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

Office: Library Building, Raleigh

BOARD

Appointed by the Governor:

JOHN HARDEN, Greensboro, <i>Chairman</i>	Term Expires 1961
DR. MARK M. LINDSEY, Hamlet, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Term Expires 1965
DR. ROY B. MCKNIGHT, Charlotte	Term Expires 1963
PAUL S. BALLANCE, Winston-Salem	Term Expires 1963
MRS. JAMES H. SEMANS, Durham	Term Expires 1961
CLIFFORD PEELER, Salisbury	Term Expires 1965

Ex Officio:

DR. CHARLES F. CARROLL, Raleigh
DR. JERROLD ORNE, Chapel Hill

STAFF

MRS. ELIZABETH H. HUGHEY, *State Librarian*

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

MRS. BETSY L. NEWSOME, Secretary to State Librarian
MRS. RUBY B. HOLLOWAY, Budget, Personnel, and Purchasing
Officer
MRS. BETTY DAUGHERTY, Typist
MRS. SUE SHERRON, Typist
CHARLIE JONES, Janitor-Messenger
JESSE MOORE, Janitor-Messenger

GENERAL SERVICES DIVISION

GLADYS JOHNSON, General Services Librarian
MRS. MARGARET PRICE, Genealogy Reference Librarian
GEORGIA H. FAISON, Reference Librarian
ANNIE LEE YATES, Reference Librarian
MRS. LOIS NEAL, Reference Librarian
ELIZABETH D. MIDDLETON, Library Assistant, Information Desk
JEAN GLOSSON, Stenographer
BOBBY DWAIN HOUSE, Clerk

EXTENSION SERVICES DIVISION

ELAINE VON OESSEN, Extension Services Librarian

FRANCES GISH, Library Consultant

PHYLLIS SNYDER, Library Consultant

PATRICK R. PENLAND, Library Consultant

MADGE BLALOCK, Institutional Consultant and Editorial Librarian

MRS. STELLA SANDERS, Stenographer

MRS. PAULINE HARTOFELIS, Stenographer

TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

ANN D. GALUSHA, Technical Services Librarian

MRS. MARJORIE W. LINDSEY, Assistant Technical Services Librarian

MARGARET SANGSTER PARROTT, Serials and Documents Librarian

ELIZABETH ENGLAND, Head Cataloger

DOROTHY C. GRIGG, Cataloger

MRS. BETTY SMITH, Library Assistant

VERNA WHEELER, Typist

MRS. DELORES CASH, Typist

Library Services for the Blind

EVELYN PEELER, Librarian

MRS. BERTHA JONES, Assistant Librarian

MRS. REBECCA FERRELL, Typist

JOSEPH C. DEBNAM, Clerk

PROCESSING CENTER

MRS. MARION JOHNSON, Librarian

MRS. DORIS TALLEY, Assistant Librarian

ERROL CAHOON, Clerk

PEGGY JEAN ADKINS, Stenographer

MRS. RUTH C. BECK, Typist

MRS. JEAN MCNEELY, Typist

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

State Funds

	North Carolina State Library		State Aid to Public Libraries	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
Salary—State Librarian	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,500	\$	\$
Salaries & Wages—Staff	56,538	77,190	26,313	28,940
Supplies and Materials	1,175	1,644	482	514
Postage, Telephone, Telegrams, Express	1,350	1,600	125	125
Travel Expense	990	736	2,700	1,891
Printing and Binding	2,600	3,518	80	81
Repairs and Alterations	174	199	48	45
General Expense	227	314	.....	.....
Books	16,000	16,500	.....	.....
Equipment	598	2,768	237	266
Attending Board Meetings	393	415	.....	.....
Payments to Counties .....	.....	.....	425,000	424,272
Workmen's Compensation .....	.....	853	.....	.....
Estimated Receipts	616	2,730	.....	.....
Total Expenditures	\$ 88,045	\$114,237	\$454,985	\$456,134
Total Appropriations	\$ 92,058	\$121,375	\$455,681	\$456,448

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

Federal Funds

	1958-59	1959-60
ADMINISTRATION		
Salaries and Wages	\$ 32,974	\$ 35,334
Supplies and Materials	349	628
Postage, Telephone, Telegrams	732	979
Travel Expense	6,388	2,453
Printing and Binding	177	218
Repairs and Alterations	17	92
General Expense	454	38
Books and Materials	1,828	3,787
Equipment	488	12,331
Federal Aid to Counties	204,159	195,752
Contributions to Retirement and Social Security	1,637	1,999
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	249,203	253,611
PROCESSING CENTER		
Salaries and Wages		7,083
Supplies and Materials		3,786
Postage, Telephone, Telegrams, Express		342
Travel Expense		
Printing		68
Books and Materials		12,071
Contributions to Retirement and Social Security		462
TOTAL PROCESSING CENTER		23,813
Estimated Receipts	\$229,997	\$302,620
Balance Previous Year*	31,772	12,566
Total Expenditures	\$249,203	\$277,423

*—Federal Funds may be carried from one fiscal year to the next if fully earned.

"Library service on the move" would be an appropriate slogan for the State Library program in North Carolina during the biennium which came to a close, June 30, 1960. It marked the fourth year of the North Carolina State Library in its present organization under the North Carolina General Statutes, Chapter 125. Many changes resulted from the merger of the former State Library and the North Carolina Library Commission and the careful planning for a growing service program. Many plans remain to be developed through the coming years. However, this biennium might well be considered a giant step in progress toward providing more adequate library service for State government and citizens of the whole State.

HOW IT OPERATES

The North Carolina State Library is governed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor for six-year staggered terms and two ex-officio members: Librarian of the University of North Carolina and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The State Librarian, working under the direction and policies established by the Board of Trustees, heads the staff of the Library which has three main service divisions. The administrative division works closely with these divisions (technical, extension and general) to carry out the best program of services within the limits of available personnel and resources.

The North Carolina State Library serves the government and the people of this State. It provides library service to State officials, State employees, and members of the Legislature. It serves people who have no satisfactory local library service, and those whose serious purposes are facilitated by dealing directly with the State Library. It serves other citizens of the State through a network of libraries supplemented from State Library resources.

The State Library is an official library clearing house for agencies and individuals outside the State. The State Librarian serves as secretary of the State Library Board and is a member of the North Carolina Certification Board.

The Extension staff members work with librarians and trustees in developing local service and with institutions which ask for assistance in improving library service and facilities in their area of concern. The State Library staff maintains a close work-

ing relationship with many professional, civic, and educational organizations and groups who are working toward a better North Carolina for its citizens.

The State Library has the responsibility of collecting, compiling and issuing statistics from North Carolina libraries: public, college and university, and special. Regular publications include an annual statistical report; a biennial narrative report, and, on a monthly basis, a news letter, an acquisitions list, and a bi-monthly checklist of state documents issued jointly with the University of North Carolina Library.

WHAT IT CAN OFFER

The State Library has a total book stock of 141,535 volumes including the 6,719 purchased during the biennium and 1,263 which were received as gifts. During the period 2,649 books were withdrawn from the collection either because they were worn out, out-dated or lost through use. Special attention has been given to securing reference and research materials required by personnel in the various service areas of an expanding state government. Frequently one subscription to an informational service or one specialized directory acquired by the State Library can serve all agencies. This practice can save individual agency budgets and at the same time make the information more accessible in a central location where it is properly indexed. The cataloging staff is classifying and indexing materials as readily as available personnel permits.

Documents. State and federal documents are resources of growing importance in the State Library which is an official depository for publications issued by the various North Carolina state agencies as well as a selective depository for federal documents. Information vital to many state agencies is available first through documents which are frequently the only source.

During the biennium the progress has been steady in reorganizing and cataloging the North Carolina documents collection. Due to the lack of sufficient clerical personnel, the progress has been slower than desired; but there has been a major accomplishment. The official publications of the various state agencies and committees that had been integrated into the general collection have been segregated from the main library collection

and shelved in a separate section of the library stacks, thus making them more accessible.

Almost constant personal contact with the personnel in charge of publications for the state agencies has gained the increased cooperation of these agencies in providing copies of their publications to the documents collection. This has resulted in the steady growth of the collection, and has made possible more listings in the bi-monthly checklist of official North Carolina publications. The State Library took over the compilation of this publication with the July-August 1959 issue but it continues to be issued jointly with the University of North Carolina Library.

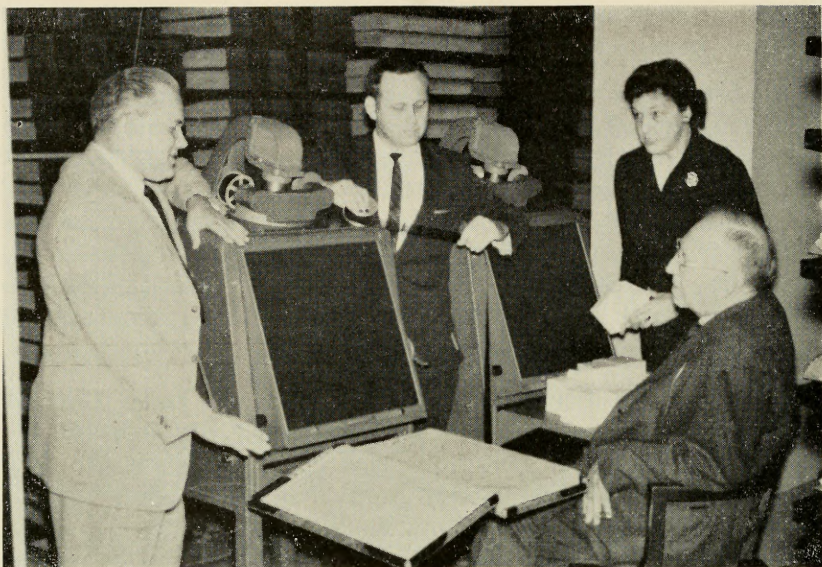
Reference use of the state documents increases daily. Current requests emphasize the need for expanding the collection to include more research materials from other states and the need for additional personnel to work in the area of reference in documents. An effort is now being made to add to the collection certain legislative research materials needed for study in this field.

The reorganization of the federal documents collection of the State Library was completed during the biennium. A checklist of these materials, while not yet complete, has been provided so that publication can be more easily located.

It has been necessary to add many new items to the federal documents collection to serve those engaged in research projects for various state agencies. During the two year period approximately 5,500 publications were received on deposit. The library continues to cooperate with the Supreme Court Library in securing documents essential to the Department of Justice.

Serials and Microfilm. During the biennium 450 periodical titles were received at the library. Of these 244 were paid subscriptions and the others were gifts, exchanges and documents. Eighty-four of these periodicals are bound. There is a catalog of all periodicals, those currently received and those of which there are back files.

There is also a catalog of newspapers from 18th century to date. Over 600 North Carolina publications are included. The library is cooperating with the Department of Archives and History in its program to microfilm the North Carolina papers prior to the Civil War period. Almost the complete run of the



*State Library receives positive print of
RALEIGH REGISTER, 1799-1886*

RALEIGH REGISTER came from the State Library files and the first positive film copy is now available in this library.

The library has also cooperated with publishers and a commercial microfilming agency by allowing it to film certain issues of North Carolina papers not available elsewhere. In some cases this has resulted in the library receiving the complete microfilm edition of the paper to date free of charge.

Currently 115 North Carolina newspapers are donated to the library by their publishers. Six out-of-state papers are received by subscription. Seven North Carolina papers are being bound and 16 are received in microfilm edition in addition to the NEW YORK TIMES. To facilitate use of the Newspaper file, the daily issues of the NEWS AND OBSERVER and the Sunday edition of other North Carolina papers are indexed.

The State Library is cooperating with a newspaper resources committee of North Carolina Library Association, publishers and other libraries in developing a location listing of all newspapers available in the State.



Film Preview Session, Thomasville

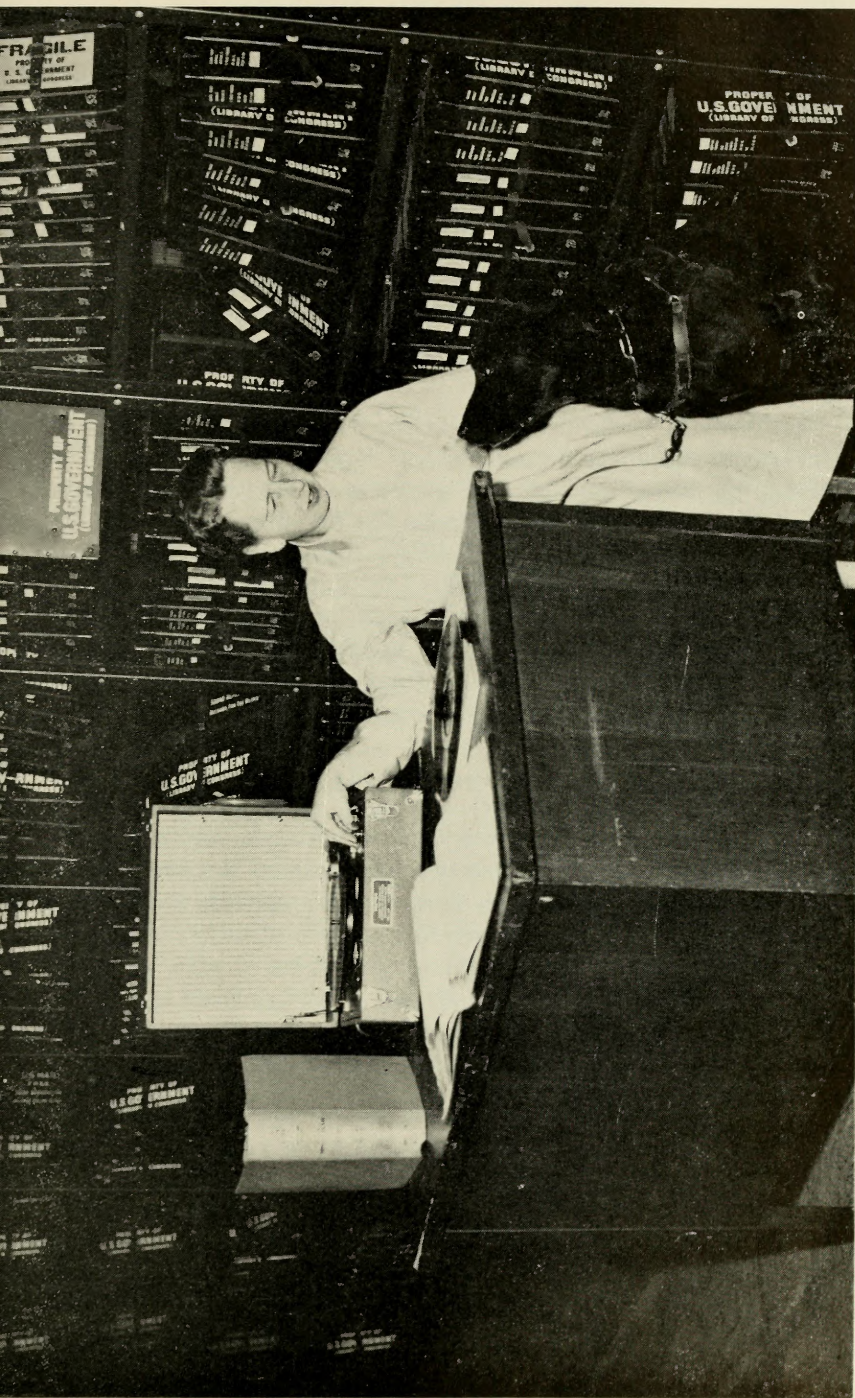
The library's holdings of Federal Population Census on microfilm has been enlarged by the addition of some of the census schedules of four Southern states of the period 1800 through 1830.

Interlibrary Resources. An interlibrary loan system among the libraries of the State has extended the resources available to all library users. The State Library borrows for its patrons and serves as a clearing house for interlibrary loan requests from public libraries. To expedite this service teletype machines were installed at the State Library and the Interlibrary Center, University of North Carolina Library, late in November 1958. Expansion of the Duke-Carolina interlibrary delivery service by truck on a regular schedule among the major libraries in the Research Triangle area has speeded receipt of materials borrowed from these libraries.

Films. The Adult Film Project was begun in 1952 to build up a collection of 16mm educational films for adult use through the public libraries of the State. Films are selected by public librarians at preview sessions. Seven such sessions were held during the biennium attended by 260 librarians who previewed 206 films of which 147 were purchased. The total number of films in the collection available to public library patrons is 859. During 1959-60, public libraries booked films from this project which were shown 5,845 times to a total audience of 305,589.

The State Library contracts with the Bureau of Audio-Visual Education, Extension Division, University of North Carolina, for consultant and technical services for the film program.

Books for the Blind. The State Library's Library Services for the Blind is one of 31 regional libraries established in the United States to provide library service to the visually handicapped. It was organized and has been administered by the State Library since September 1958. The North Carolina Association for the Blind provided funds for its operation from September 1958 to July 1959. The 1959 General Assembly appropriated funds to continue this service to the blind residents of North Carolina and on July 1, 1959, the Library Services for the Blind officially became a part of the State Library. Prior to the State Library giving the service, it had been direct from the Library of Congress to blind readers in North Carolina,



Patron Selecting Talking Book

South Carolina, Virginia and Maryland. Budget limitations made it necessary for the Library of Congress to curtail the service in these states.

The talking books and talking book machines continue to be furnished by the Library of Congress and are distributed free of charge under government franking privilege, to those blind readers who are certified by the State Commission for the Blind. The few Braille readers in North Carolina are being served direct from the Library of Congress until a multi-state regional plan can be developed for Braille readers.

All types of books are available to the library patron from the classics to the current best sellers. The library has 1,631 titles of talking books and since September 1958, the 1,461 readers have averaged reading 40 books each. The library receives 65-70 copies of each issue of the *READER'S DIGEST*, 7 copies of the *Ellery Queen Mystery Magazine* and 7 copies of *NEWSWEEK*. Since January 1960, 5 copies weekly of *NEW YORK TIMES WEEK IN REVIEW* have been received for circulation. The requests for reading materials continue to exceed what is available from the Library of Congress.

SERVICE IN THE LIBRARY

State Library resources are used by patrons who can come to the library in person and use the materials on the spot, by those who relay requests through their local libraries, and by those in the areas in the State where library services are not yet available. Since the main objective of good library service is to get the right materials into the hands of the patron at the right time, experienced and trained personnel is necessary for interpreting the needs of the patrons.

A few comparative statistics will show something of the steady increase in the use of materials. Reading room attendance in this biennium was 33,361 which is an increase of 69% over the attendance record in 1956-58. People coming for reference work or assistance increased from 17,197 in the first biennium to 26,966 in the second. The record for the genealogy reference room, which also provides microfilm service and space for shelving and using some of the old bound volumes of North Carolina newspapers, was 5,526 in the first biennium and 6,395 in the second.

Development of service within and beyond the State is reflected in the 10,875 mail requests received in the first biennium (1956-58) in comparison with 18,880 received in 1958-60, a 75% increase.

To supplement State Library resources, requests for 652 titles were referred to other public libraries in the first biennium. In the second biennium referrals to public libraries increased to 1,292 with 1,535 additional referrals made to the Interlibrary Center at the University of North Carolina, in Chapel Hill, and 648 referrals made to other academic libraries in the state, largely to Duke University and to State College.

An analysis of subject requests received by mail shows that of the 4,132 requests received in 1958-60, 2,940 were general reference questions and 1,192 were in the field of Genealogy. Of the 4,132 subject requests received, 2,080 came from libraries and 2,052 from individuals. It is interesting to note that 42% of the requests by individuals were from residents of North Carolina and 58% were from out of state. Although an exact figure is not available, a very high percentage of individual requests from outside the state were from people with a North Carolina ancestry.

SERVICE OUTSIDE THE LIBRARY

State Library services go beyond the activities within the building to aid and promote better library service throughout the entire state. Consultants on the staff work with communities which wish to establish libraries and assistance is given to local public libraries requiring help with book selection, book-mobile service, building plans, special programs for children, young people and adults, film services, tax votes and budgets.

The Extension Services Librarian and three library consultants spent 795 days out of Raleigh, made 621 library visits, consulted with library boards of trustees in 95 meetings and individually had conferences with 702 librarians, 221 trustees and 116 other people including city and county officials, farm and home economics agents, architects, newspaper and radio representatives, school officials, and citizens who wanted assistance in organizing libraries. Friends of Libraries groups, and all sorts of community activities in which public libraries have a place. The consultants talked with prospective librarians about

opportunities in the field of librarianship, and to job seekers about professional library employment challenges in North Carolina.

The Extension staff planned and conducted in cooperation with other groups or agencies, ten workshops on four subjects during the biennium.

A series of three-day in-service training workshops for 200 nonprofessional library workers was held in four areas of the state in the fall of 1958. They were co-sponsored by the Public Libraries Section of the North Carolina Library Association. Instruction was provided to increase the competence of public library staff members who are called upon to assist with professional library service in many North Carolina libraries.

In cooperation with the Institute of Government, four one-day Trustee Institutes were held around the State in May 1959, to introduce the *Guidebook for Trustees of North Carolina Public Libraries* and to explore with board members their official library responsibilities.

A film workshop, also in May, 1959, was co-sponsored by another librarian's committee to promote the use of films and to familiarize librarians with sources of educational film.

An Institute to explain the Library-Community Project, its aims, methods and accomplishments in the pilot areas of various states was conducted in March 1960. Directors of library systems and trustee representatives were invited to a three-day Institute. Thirty-seven trustees and thirty-eight librarians attended.

Four publications of special use to public libraries were issued in the past biennium: *Time-Tested Favorite Children's Books*, *Suggested Replacement List of Fiction of Adults*, *Science Books for Children and Adults*, and *Suggested Reference Books for Small or Branch Public Libraries*.

Library-Community Project. The State Library was awarded a two-year grant by the Library-Community Project of the American Library Association in 1958. North Carolina and Oklahoma were the last two of eight states to receive two-year grants of \$12,000 each. From among applications submitted, each state selected a pilot library and community for the project.

The pilot library in North Carolina was the Cumberland County Public Library and its community was Cumberland County exclusive of the military reservation of Fort Bragg. The library board and staff conducted a self-study of the library personnel and resources. A Citizens' committee, appointed by the board, has studied the community. The purpose of the studies has been to demonstrate that:

1. Needs for which library activities should be planned can be identified through a self-study of the structure of the community and its educational resources by the library and the community.
2. The scope of the library's ability to meet such needs can be determined through a study of the resources and use of the library in relation to the needs indicated by the community self-study.
3. The Library-Community Project, over a period of two years, will leave the local and state library personnel involved, both staff and board, better prepared to continue their activities in library adult education.

Simultaneously with the pilot project a state-wide program has been carried on. An advisory committee composed of leaders in various fields of interest throughout the state has recommended state-wide projects. One of them was the Library-Community Project Institute held in Durham in March, 1960, to introduce the ideas and methods of the Project to trustees and public librarians throughout the state. Another result of the Project is an Inter-Agency Conference of representatives from various state agencies to inform the group about the work of each agency and to develop methods of cooperation. A guide to resources such as printed information, films and speakers on various subjects, which are available to citizens of the state is in preparation.

Processing Center. In keeping with the philosophy of the State Library to develop services based on needs of the people and the public libraries of the State, some thought had been given to centralized cataloging and processing for several years. With the availability of Library Services Act funds and further requests from public librarians, more serious consideration was given to the idea. The Extension Services Librarian and one of

the consultants made preliminary studies of the feasibility of establishing a central operation to order, classify, catalog and process books for the public libraries of the state. During the same period, the librarians in the South Piedmont area of the State were exploring the possibility of a regional cataloging center. Cataloging was an activity duplicated by each public library system which had a card catalog. Many of the smaller libraries had not been able to have this valuable index to their books. The study encouraged the calling of a meeting of librarians from all over the state. In March 1959, forty-three libraries were represented at a statewide exploratory conference at which time State Library staff was requested to develop specific plans for a Center.

The Extension Services Librarian and the State Librarian made a visit to centers in Ohio and Wisconsin and prepared a full report of the policies and procedures used at each center. With the approval of the State Library Board and the North Carolina Department of Administration, State plans for use of Federal Funds were amended and the Processing Center established in the basement of the State Library Building.

Thirty county libraries and five regional libraries, representing a total of forty-four counties, applied for initial participation in the Center. Other libraries expressed an interest in the service for the 1960-61 fiscal year. The purpose of the Center is to improve and/or provide cataloging service for many public libraries in North Carolina and to release professional and staff time from those duties so they can offer an expanded and enriched program of service to library patrons.

North Carolina Library Association. The State Library staff members have worked with every committee of the Public Libraries Section of the North Carolina Library Association to seek ways of improving library services to the people of North Carolina. Three nationally acclaimed publications have resulted from this joint effort during the biennium. They are *The North Carolina Public Library Personnel Manual*, *The Guidebook for Trustees of North Carolina Public Libraries* and *Suggested Policies for Public Libraries*. The first two were published by the Institute of Government.

One of the library consultants assists the North Carolina Association of Library Trustees. Advisory service to the officers

of the Association, preparation of the quarterly memorandum sent to all trustees of public libraries and planning of special programs and activities are included.

State Aid. For the second time since the State Aid to Public Libraries fund was originated in 1941, the General Assembly did not increase the amount available for county-wide service. Therefore, the basic grant to counties remained at \$4,000 each and no increase was possible in allocations for the Adult Film Project, the Interlibrary Loan Subject Collections or the Personnel Grants.

State Aid "Payments to Counties" distribution for each year of the biennium follows:

	1958-1959	1959-1960
Basic allocation of \$4,000 per qualifying county (94)	\$376,000	\$376,000
Interlibrary Loan	5,000	5,000
Personnel Incentive Grant	7,270	7,500
Film	10,400	10,000
*Per capita reallocation	26,330	25,772

*Funds not used by counties failing to qualify and participate (1958-59: Ashe, Alexander, Brunswick, Jones, Polk, and Robeson; 1959-60: Ashe, Alexander, Columbus, Jones, McDowell and Robeson.)

Federal Aid. Funds available under the Library Services Act were expended under the "North Carolina Plan for the Further Extension of Public Library Service to Rural Areas." Under the plan, services to rural areas from the State Library were strengthened and grants were made to county and regional libraries based on planned improvements in rural service. Priority in granting funds was given to cooperating libraries and to counties initiating library service. Two new counties began service during the biennium, Brunswick and Polk.

Since Federal Aid is temporary, these funds have been used experimentally for programs designed to improve library service in North Carolina. The successful parts of the program can then be included in the State Aid program.

It was demonstrated that larger systems with increased financial support give better library service than the small parts of the system could give independently. Alleghany, Stokes and Surry Counties have formed the Northwestern Regional Library.

Avery, Mitchell and Yancey Counties have cooperatively employed personnel and purchased a new bookmobile. The regional grant program of additional funds to regional libraries meeting requirements of local support based on the assessed value of property has resulted. Funds to continue this program are included in the State Aid request to the 1961 General Assembly.

Evident in most of the plans submitted in the Federal Aid program was the dire need of all libraries for books. Reports from these libraries, after the books were purchased, indicate unanimously that the additions to book collections have stimulated the use of libraries by adults, particularly business and industrial personnel, and have increased inquiries for more factual material. Funds to supplement public library book budgets by ten cents per capita have been included in the 1961-1963 State Aid budget request.

The Library Services Act has been extended for five additional years. If State Aid can take over the most successful parts of the Federal Aid program to date, other necessary experiments can be made toward strengthening the North Carolina public library system which is "the people's university."

Institutional Service. The number of requests for assistance to institutional libraries has been increasing each year, and projects of long standing have been scrutinized for ways of expanding and improving service. Some of the most recent requests for institutional library assistance have come from State Hospital, Raleigh; Caswell School, Kinston; John Umstead Hospital, Butner; and also from the director of Correctional Schools in the state.

The library program at Women's Prison has been continued under the direct supervision of the Vocational Teacher with assistance from the State Library through consultant service and the loan of book collections to supplement the prison library bookstock.

The library at Central Prison is still in operation with the use of inmate help. The State Library has cooperated with the supervisor of education in ordering books, processing them, and in giving advice and suggestions for encouraging further use of the library by the inmates. State Library collections are used here as at Women's Prison. Tentative plans are being developed for

expanding library service to the prison camps in North Carolina. This will be a cooperative program with the Prison Department, the public libraries, and the State Library.

Plans have already been developed and money allotted for library facilities in several localities connected with Central Prison. A new library, in addition to the one already in existence at Central Prison, will be provided for 450 honor grade inmates. Odom Farm Prison in Northampton County already has library quarters constructed for close custody prisoners. The need now is for shelving and furnishings and concentration on getting the appropriate book collection. The Harnett County Unit is an expanded facility for Central Prison and a library has been included in this program. Caledonia Farm already has a new library and is receiving some help through the Halifax County librarian.

Proposed plans are being considered for Polk Prison youthful first offenders between the ages 16 and 21. The execution of these plans with library services will be dependent upon budget approval by the 1961 General Assembly.

In response to a request from Caswell School at Kinston, a project is underway for organizing the professional library for the staff of the institution. Work is being done in an effort to have the books ready when the libraries—staff and inmate—are moved into the new building sometime in the spring of 1961. Special space has been provided in the new school building for these libraries and it is anticipated that the furnishings will be attractive as well as functional. The superintendent and other officials have shown much enthusiasm and interest in the project.

Another request has come from State Hospital in Raleigh for assistance in helping organize the professional library so that materials will be more readily accessible to staff members. This project is still in the initial stages but will be completed as State Hospital staff time allows for work with the State Library Institutional Consultant.

As mentioned above, other requests have come from John Umstead Hospital at Butner and also from the director of Correctional Schools for North Carolina but so far no definite plans have been initiated.

More than ever before institutional libraries should be "on the move" during the next biennium. The need for good library service for rehabilitation purposes is becoming a recognized factor which, in turn, is creating enthusiasm and interest in library programs including adequate housing and adequate book collections and other materials.

New Public Libraries. One of the principal objectives of the State Library is to promote the development of good public library service for every North Carolina resident. Progress, though slow, has been continuous.

Two counties which were without county-wide service in July 1958 have begun service. In Brunswick County, the Southport Public Library was reorganized under provisions of the General Statutes, county officials appropriated funds for additional support in 1959 and county-wide service was begun. Polk County voted a special library tax on October 27, 1959. On November 23, 1959, the Board of Trustees appointed by Commissioners organized and decided to raise \$3,000 to qualify for State Aid to begin library service during 1959-60 fiscal year rather than delay until the first tax money became available in July 1960. The fund-raising campaign went "over-the-top" in December. The Polk County Public Library held open house in its Columbus headquarters on May 22, 1960.

The county libraries in Alleghany, Stokes and Surry Counties merged into a new regional library, the Northwestern Regional Library, which began operation July 1, 1959. This, the ninth regional library in North Carolina, was a result of meetings by boards of the three libraries over a period of two years to plan a cooperative library organization.

Citizens of McDowell County voted against a tax levy of "not more than 10¢ on the \$100 of assessed valuation" resulting in the closing of the county library May 2, 1959. A group, the Friends of the McDowell County Public Library, has been organized and indications are that the issue of a library tax will again be voted on at the November 1960 general election. Efforts continue to establish county-wide library service in Alexander, Ashe, Jones and Robeson Counties which are still unserved.

A new town library was opened in Chapel Hill late in 1958 and branches of county and regional library systems were estab-

lished in Angier, Spring Lake, Pink Hill, Candor, Mt. Gilead and Star in 1958; Aurora, Hope Mills, Middlesex and Norlina in 1959; and in Ayden and Grifton in 1960.

New Public Library Buildings. Gaston County completely remodeled its main library doubling the floor space, and built five branch libraries. Two more branches are underway. Alleghany County has a new library, the gift of Mr. Edwin Duncan. The Morganton-Burke Library added a wing. The Haywood County Library completely remodeled a residence given to the county by the Ferguson family. New quarters were provided for the libraries in Burgaw, Carthage, Columbia, Denton, Dunn, Gibsonville, Rockingham, Spindale and Yadkinville. Bladenboro was given the Bridger Memorial Library by the Bridger family. Williamston and Grifton both built new libraries by popular subscription. Columbus County opened its new library building late in 1958. New branch library buildings included the North Asheville Branch, the Washington Street Branch in High Point and the McGirt's Road Bridge Branch in Laurinburg.

Public Library Cooperation. Recognizing the value of larger library systems as recommended by many studies and standards, cooperative activities among the public libraries of the state have been encouraged. Such cooperative activity resulted in the formation of the Northwestern Regional Library reported above.

The Rocky River Cooperative has been organized by Anson, Stanly and Union Counties to share an extension librarian and a book pool. These three counties anticipate regional reorganization in the future.

Avery, Mitchell and Yancey Counties are cooperating in personnel, joint book selection, processing, film distribution, and joint bookmobile service. Book pools shared by Currituck and Dare Counties on the coast and Moore and Richmond Counties in the Piedmont have made book dollars go further. Smaller libraries have contracted with larger neighbors for professional direction, book processing, staff training and supplementary book collections. (Lincoln-Gaston, Lee-Chatham-Alamance, Greene-Lenoir, Harnett-Johnston, Hoke-Cumberland.)

The largest cooperative activity in the state is the new Processing Center described in another part of this report.

NEEDS

It was Senator John F. Kennedy who said, "If this nation is to be wise as well as strong, if we are to live up to our national promise and live up to our national destiny, then we need more new ideas for more wise men reading more good books in public libraries." This could well apply to North Carolina where the need for books is great with an equal need for library trained personnel to assure the maximum use of library materials and services.

In the public libraries of North Carolina, there are 150 professional positions which are not all filled. To approach even minimum standards, 450 professional librarians are needed in public libraries alone. Public libraries in North Carolina together own four-fifths of a book per capita. Accepted standards call for at least two books per capita. Increased funds are needed to provide personnel, books and operational expenses as well as physical facilities.

Although public library service has been extended to 97% of the state's population, much of it is of poor quality. Too many libraries serve only recreational needs of women and children and fail to fulfill their *educational and informational* role for the whole family, especially for adults. Few North Carolinians realize the potentialities of good public library service and therefore lack an incentive to support it. There is a real need to promote understanding of good public library objectives among the general public, civic leaders, trustees and governmental officials.

The State Library, the hub of the State's public library system, has like needs. The increased use of all State Library services calls for more personnel, more books and materials and ample room for services and functions.

The need for adequate housing becomes more acute each day. Its present location is in a building which is a "library" in name only and only part of which is available for library use. Total area now used is about 1/3 of amount needed and is not designed for current work or services given. The present arrangement is an improvised one to conform to the physical limitations of the building and does not lend itself to the desirable and efficient discharge of service to the public or behind the scenes work. Materials cannot be organized for best use. Some operations

have been crowded into basement area totally inadequate while Library Services for the Blind is temporarily located in dining room and kitchen of Mansion Park Building.

To keep pace with an expanding educational, agricultural and industrial program in this State, it is imperative that library service at all levels be improved and extended. A State on the move demands good library service.

